



Department of Energy

Nevada Operations Office

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H28

29 JAN 1986

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TRIP REPORT - Majuro, Enewetak, Kwajalein, January 21-25, 1986

Purpose

To provide J. Dryden, Director, PASO, with orientation, to visit Majuro to listen for reactions to Compact approval and to brief the Enewetak community on possible/probable DOE post-Compact involvement at Enewetak Atoll.

Majuro

Upon arrival at Majuro I was invited to pay a call on Chief Secretary Oscar deBrum. He indicated a desire by RMI to meet with DOE to discuss post-Compact relations. I was requested to brief him and "members of the government" on DOE Marshall Islands Programs, and agreed, but with the full understanding that neither DOE nor other major elements of the administration had formulated positions relative to Compact implementation and that while certain viewpoints might be exchanged, there are not yet any firm DOE plans or commitments beyond FY 86.

We met that evening at the home of U.S. State Department Representative Mike Senko. In attendance were Chief Secretary deBrum; RMI Presidential Advisor Carl Ingram; J. Dryden and W. Jackson from DOE/PASO; Reynold deBrum, our Majuro Representative; Mike Senko, U.S. Department of State; and later by Manase Mansieur, Staff Representative from the House Interior Committee.

The attached is the overview of our FY 86 program which constituted the briefing.

It was clear that RMI is anxious to begin the process of Compact implementation and are setting up a special group to get started. I advised them that we would participate in a U.S. Interagency Group to determine U.S. implementation plans and official intergovernmental communications would undoubtedly ensue.

The Chief Secretary and Carl Ingram were very appreciative of our briefings and discussions and were fully aware that we had no official sanction to express specific plans or viewpoints. Mr. Mansieur asked some questions and also seemed to be interested in the conduct of our program.

Mike Senko followed the Compact language during the briefing and agreed with our assessment of U.S. Compact commitments. He, too, felt my briefing was useful.

*Marshall Islands II
Marshall Islands Q's & A's status*

*John Rudolph's Files E.H.
Box 15 of 18*

Enewetak

We traveled to Enewetak with Charles Jordan, TTPI Representative of HICOM for Enewetak Programs. Since he is new to this program we showed him the atoll, briefed him on details of work we are doing on behalf of TTPI, introduced him to the Mayor, Council and community, and served as a "corporate memory" and resource people to him during the three meetings held. The DOE input was to advise the community on the possibility that we would no longer be supporting the food, agriculture and motor sailer programs after September 30, 1986. While the U.S. has a five year obligation to support these programs, it was not clear who would provide and fund them. I advised they get their input into their government as soon as possible. They were interested in knowing what our plans were for the buildings, boats, and materials if we leave. I reminded them that the buildings, other than the trailers were theirs. Also that DOE would most likely take the M boat, other boats and some materials for use on other DOE projects. We would however make those items that could not otherwise be efficiently used elsewhere, available to the community. It was suggested that it might be wise to preserve and protect those buildings for possible support to an Enjebi resettlement program, should one be funded.

There was some negative reaction from one Enewetak person when I suggested they do not use any of the coconuts on the six northern islands. He tried to make some case for being compensated for this loss. I reminded him and the council that it was they who made the decision that those islands be planted and it was always known that those coconuts were not going to be edible for a long time. I reminded him also of the \$48 million, \pm \$800,000 per quarter that the Enewetak community would receive under the Compact and that some might view that as compensation. They were also advised of the LLNL/BARC efforts and positive indicators that the soil could be treated to reduce the amount of radiation uptake in plants. This work could quite possibly have a positive effect at Enewetak.

We took a side trip to Runit, Aoman and Enjebi. We were impressed with the mature coconuts and have advised LLNL for sampling purposes.

Overall, the community was glad that we briefed them, gave them some alternative courses of action and are very supportive of the way the existing program is working.

In our discussions with the TTPI representative we decided that part of our work for the remainder of FY 86 is to develop "Operating Manuals" for the food, agriculture, motor sailer, and logistics support programs for whoever takes over this work.

Kwajalein

We toured the island, particularly DOE storage and activity areas, primarily to orient Joe Dryden.



H. U. Brown
Assistant to the Manager for
Off-Continent Operations

Atch: a/s

cc: J. H. Dryden, Dir., PASO
→ J. Rudolph, DOE, Wash, D.C.

I. CURRENT DOE MARSHALL ISLANDS PROGRAMS (FY 86)

- A. Medical - Under PL 95-134, DOI has the responsibility to provide health care to people affected by our nuclear testing in the Marshalls, while DOE has the honor of funding this responsibility. In fact, DOE does both the work and pays for it.

With a DOE/PASO chartered ship (MV Liktanur III) we take medical teams twice a year to the islands of Uterik, Mejato, Majuro, and Ebeye where the bulk of the 174 remaining exposed and a like number of a control population live. We provide complete examinations on board geared toward finding malignancies. The ship is equipped with a laboratory and specialized x-ray equipment. Any special treatment or further diagnosis for what might be "radiation relatable" is provided by DOE in Honolulu or the US mainland. The general population of the outer islands is offered sick call, advice, treatment, etc., while the team is on island. BNL has a full time staff of four people in New York who keep records updated, perform special analysis, stay current on health physics/radiation medicine, analyze data and plan and recruit largely volunteer physicians for future trips.

Through June 1986, BNL has a resident physician, a Marshallese nurse, and a Marshallese laboratory technician working on Ebeye Island at Kwajalein to provide interim assistance and follow up to these patients. Because of

the advent of the DOI Four Atoll Health Care Program, run by John Short and Associates who will provide upgraded primary health care to the exposed and other people, we plan now only one part time Marshallese person at Ebeye to be a medical liaison between John Short and BNL, particularly to ensure medications are available and taken, for medical referrals outside the Marshalls, and to keep records current.

- B. Environmental (LLNL) - Livermore's main mission has been to sample the environment throughout the northern Marshalls and formulate dose assessments based on expected diets and lifestyles of the people living there or who might be relocated back.

In 1985 DOI (BARC) and DOE (LLNL) joined forces to accelerate the experiments designed by either reducing the inventory of radionuclides or blocking them from entering the food chain, ultimately to reduce dose thus to provide more options for the resettlement of Bikini Atoll. The results will obviously affect other areas, notably Enjebi and several other agriculture islands in the northern part of Enewetak.

- C. Bioassay (BNL) - Through 1986 we have monitored the Rongelap, selected Bikinians, and the resettled Enewetak populations to ensure that they were within the Federal Radiation Guidelines. Now we are winding up a sophisticated plutonium analysis and really contemplate further WBC missions only in conjunction with possible resettlement of Bikini.

To maintain the five employees at BNL, to provide Pu analysis and one mission a year costs about \$500K.

D. Logistical Support (PASO) - Under the general guidance of NV, PASO through H&N utilizes a very well developed logistics delivery system. This is in place primarily for Safeguard C proposed to support our partnership with DNA at Johnston Island, but the skills have been forged during the Enewetak cleanup project, the Northern Marshalls Radiological Survey, the Enewetak Crater Drilling and Seismic project, and the many years supporting DOE missions at remote sites all over the western Pacific. About half the costs are directly relatable to a vessel charter (with crew), fuel, and related support. The network in place at Honolulu, Kwajalein, Enewetak, Bikini and Majuro consists of "seasoned hands". All are joined by a reliable HF radio link.

II. COMPACT COMMITMENTS BY US

- A. Bikini - As part of the settlement of a lawsuit, the US has agreed to essentially make every reasonable effort to make Bikini habitable and to resettle the transient population. Funds are authorized. What must happen now is the BARC will make its report to Congress (end of FY86), acceptance of that report by the Bikini people, the development by the US of a resettlement plan, blessed by the Bikinians. This plan will to a large extent reflect the radiological assessment work done by LLNL.
- B. Enjebi Island (Enewetak) - Upon request from RMI, the US will provide an updated dose assessment and advise on conditions of resettlement.
- C. Special Medical Care with Logistical Support to Remaining 174 Exposed Rongelap and Uterik People
- DOE through BNL has been providing this care since the 1950s, now formalized under PL No. 95-134. Highly specialized medical personnel

provide the special protocol required to monitor these patients.

CURRENT DOE MARSHALL ISLANDS PROGRAM

FY 1986

MEDICAL (BY BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LAB)

AUTHORITY: PL 95-134

- TWO ANNUAL SHIP SUPPORTED MISSIONS TO MAJURO, EBEYE, UTERIK AND MEJATO TO EXAMINE AND TREAT EXPOSED AND CONTROL POPULATION
- FUND "RADIATION RELATABLE" MEDICAL REFERRALS AMONG EXPOSED POPULATION, OUTSIDE MARSHALL ISLANDS
- MAINTAIN A RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, NURSE AND LAB TECH ON KWAJALEIN FOR FOLLOW UP OF EXPOSED PATIENTS

FY 86 COST

\$1.2 MILLION

FY 1986

BIOASSAY (BY BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY)

TO VERIFY DOSE PREDICTIONS AND ENSURE POPULATIONS WITHIN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- PERFORM WHOLE BODY COUNTING FOR RESETTLED ENEWETAK POPULATION, AND BIKINIANS WHO RESIDED ON BIKINI IN THE 1970'S
- PLUTONIUM ANALYSIS OF URINE SAMPLES

COST \$500K

FY 1986

ENVIRONMENTAL (BY LLNL)

- FOUR SHIP SUPPORTED MISSIONS TO BIKINI FOR JOINT DOE/BIKINI ATOLL REHAB, COMMITTEE (BARC) EFFORTS TO CHARACTERIZE THE RADIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, DEVELOP METHODS TO REDUCE UPTAKE OF RADIONUCLIDES IN FOOD CHAIN, AND GIVE RADIOLOGICAL ADVICE RELATIVE TO PLAN FOR ATOLL RESETTLEMENT
- DEVELOP AND REFINE DOSE ASSESSMENTS
- TWO MISSIONS TO ENEWETAK TO SAMPLE ENJEBI AND OTHER NORTHERN ISLANDS FOR DOSE CALCULATION PURPOSES
- MAINTAIN DATA BANK ON ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON RADIOLOGICAL DATA PERTAINING TO THE MARSHALLS

COST	DOE	\$ 1.5 MILLION
	BARC	<u>.8 MILLION</u>
		\$ 2.3 MILLION

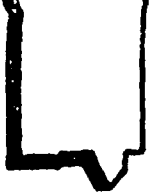
SUPPORT TO DOE MISSIONS

FY 1986

BY DOE PACIFIC AREA SUPPORT OFFICE (PASO) USING DOE SUPPORT CONTRACTOR,
HOLMES & NARVER, INC.

- CHARTER SHIP (LIKTANUR III)
- MAINTAIN FIELD CAMPS AT ENEWETAK AND BIKINI
- PROVIDE PROCUREMENT SERVICE, PACKING AND SHIPPING, MEDICAL REFERRAL ASSISTANCE, PROGRAM PLANNING, TRANSPORTATION, EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, AND ALL OTHER LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

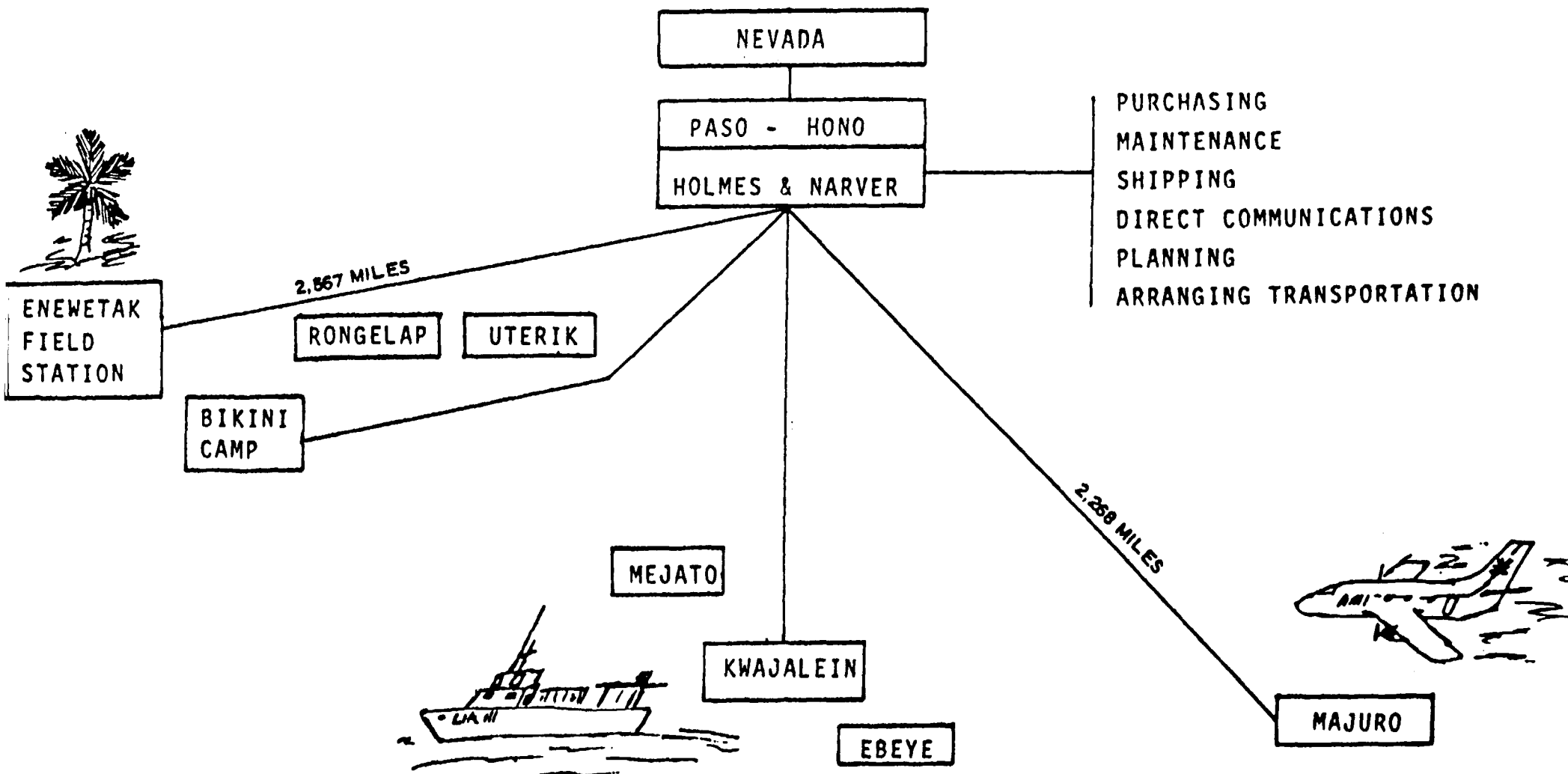
COST \$ 1.3 MILLION



TOTAL FY 86 DP COSTS FOR MARSHALL ISLANDS PROGRAMS

MEDICAL (BNL)	\$ 1.2 MILLION
BIOASSAY (BNL)	.5
ENVIRONMENTAL (LLNL)	1.5
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PASO/H&N	1.3
	<hr/>
	\$ 4.5 MILLION

HOW DOE OPERATES





DOE-Nevada Operations

WORK FOR TTPI DONE BY DOE ON REIMBURSABLE BASIS

FY 1986

- PURCHASE AND DELIVER SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD FOR ENEWETAK
- MAINTAIN ENEWETAK COCONUT TREES, POULTRY AND OTHER AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
- PURCHASE AND DELIVER KEROSENE
- PROVIDE CAPTAIN AND ENGINEER FOR WETAK II MOTOR SAILER; HIRE AND TRAIN CREW, INSURE SAFETY, AND KEEP VESSEL MAINTAINED AND ACTIVE
- ADMINISTER, SUPERVISE AND PAY LOCAL WORK FORCE
- PROVIDE COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER LIFE SUPPORT FOR PROGRAM PERSONNEL

COST \$800K

TOTAL DOE MARSHALL ISLAND PROGRAM COST

FY 1986

MEDICAL	\$ 1.2 MILLION
LLNL	1.5
BIOASSAY	.5
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT	<u>1.3</u>
TOTAL DOE	\$ 4.5 MILLION
DOE WORK FOR TTPI (ENEWETAK)	.8
FOOD	
AGRIC.	
MOTOR SAILER	<u> </u>
	\$ 5.3 MILLION

challenge on basis of law not report language

easy
John
Harris

Proprietary EO
Interagency group under DOS

9,427 M² John
by 86 minutes
900k of this to DOS

DCE ^{full} Respons., little authority

DOS will not oppose document (EO) but Cong. will
have opportunity to correct when considers Palau Compact
- Congress can clarify at this time

Seiterling threatening to hold up unless Admin. carries out Compact as is

Marshallsee hoping radiological program will continue w/ additional money
from Congress

Provide tech. assist. on reimb. or non-reimb. basis

Base 1986 Rpt - major rpt due b/c John projecting last report to be ^(perhaps) more
than 2 yrs away

John We probably will not have any money we want to spend after this yr unless
we get specific Admin. tasking

Amendment of move Interior/DOS add 1900k

- full faith & credit
impact by GALT
- estimates encourage
in the courts

Major not looking for as approx b/f
Buy/Dept - vs us w/ monumental problem

DOS not represented in EO at all

legislation DOS cannot transfer money to DOE (does reimbursable mean the same thing?)

Seiterling does not give that 96-205 disappears when Compact comes into existence

~~etc to stop it now~~

Guidance on Funding from Marston
No funding request in FY86 or FY87

Ron Green - ~~very~~

Sharon health

Harry
legal
city
cleanse